

Four U.S. Ships Raid Haiphong-Hanoi Area

(Continued from Page 1)

15 miles. The six-inch and five-inch guns on the other ships have ranges of 7 to 12 miles.

The Navy reported several targets hit—including the Catbi fuel storage area two miles southeast of Haiphong and the Doan army barracks complex 11 miles south-southeast of the city. The communiqué also said that several coastal gun sites were hit and reported "secondary" explosions in many of the target areas. The communiqué gave no details on the extent of the damage or the number of casualties caused by the hits on the barracks.

The two-day gap between the raid and its announcement was somewhat unusual. The Navy information office here said it did not get the information on the Sunday Haiphong attack in time for yesterday's communiqué.

In reply to questions, a Navy spokesman said there was no connection between the Sunday raid and the arrival of a Chinese minesweeper that recently slipped through the American blockade and is now anchored inside Haiphong harbor.

220 Strikes in North SAIGON, Aug. 29 (AP)—U.S. Navy and Air Force pilots flew

Nixon to Send 12,000 GIs Home by Dec.

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the practice to stay below the ceiling.

While the number of troops in Vietnam has been steadily reduced since the first withdrawal announcement in June, 1969, Air Force strength in Thailand and Navy strength offshore were increased after this spring's Communist offensive.

There now are approximately 29,000 men in the Navy in the Gulf of Tonkin and 45,000 men in the Air Force in Thailand.

10th Withdrawal Stage

In making the announcement, the 10th withdrawal announcement, Mr. Ziegler said, "This will bring the total number withdrawn to 522,500, or a reduction of 95 percent of the authorized level when the President took office."

On May 28, the President reduced the ceiling from 49,000 scheduled for June 1 to 39,000 by Sept. 1, a rate of 5,000 a month. Today's announcement means an average of 4,000 a month will be withdrawn in the next three months.

Another Look

When the President was asked if he regarded the 27,000 as a residual force to remain in Vietnam indefinitely as a bargaining lever, he replied in the negative.

"We are going to look at the situation again before the first of December, after the election, incidentally, because we are not going to play election politics with this next withdrawal, or announcement, I should say, because I am not suggesting that there will be another withdrawal," Mr. Nixon said.

Emphasizing his conviction that this is a time for negotiations, he said nevertheless that "we will do what is necessary to assure the return of our POWs and accounting for our missing in action."

In a television interview earlier this year, Mr. Nixon hinted that he expected the eventual residual force to total 25,000-35,000 uniformed Americans.

If the enemy does not agree that this is a time for a negotiated settlement, the President said today, "then we are prepared to go on as we have indicated, to continue the training of the South Vietnamese."

Mr. Nixon also attacked Sen. George S. McGovern's criticism of his Vietnam policy, declaring: "Those who fault us are those who would have the United States seek peace at the cost of surrender... and destroy the army of the United States to conduct foreign policy in a responsible way."

Turning to a domestic political issue, Mr. Nixon referred to investigations of the hugging incident at Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington, and said: "We want the air cleared. We want it cleared as soon as possible."

The President contended that election fund laws have been technically violated by both parties and declared that the Republican campaign would make every effort to account properly for contributions.

220 strikes against North Vietnam yesterday despite worsening weather caused by tropical storm Cora.

The Air Force said its F-4 Phantoms caused 12 secondary explosions in raids against the big Thai Nguyen army supply depot 35 miles north of Hanoi, the first attacks on that target since June.

Officials said the weather curtailed air operations again today although the storm had been reduced to a tropical depression as it moved into the mountains northwest of Hanoi.

In South Vietnam, terrorists blasted two bridges on important highways in the Saigon region last night, one of them 12 miles from the city, and continued heavy fighting was reported around Quang Tri and in the Que Son Valley.

South Vietnamese spokesmen claimed more than 180 North Vietnamese killed, with government losses 18 killed and 47 wounded.

North Vietnamese troops were driven off a 300-foot promontory called Boulder Hill 1 1/2 miles east of Que Son, then counter-attacked and regained it a few hours later last night. The South Vietnamese were pounding the hill with artillery and air strikes in preparation for another attack.

The temporary recapture of the position by the government forces opened the road from the coast to Que Son long enough to send supplies to the government forces in the town and to evacuate the wounded in tanks and armored vehicles.

Conflict in Reports

Although the Saigon command claimed that no enemy troops were in the district headquarters compound at Que Son, field informants said they were still occupying bunkers around the compound and were defying efforts to dislodge them.

Destruction of the two highway bridges in the Saigon region was part of Communist efforts by the Communist forces to disrupt commerce and demonstrate government inability to maintain security in the countryside.

Although the explosions closed both Highway 1, 12 miles northwest of Saigon, and Highway 22, near Tay Ninh, 40 miles to the northwest, disruption of traffic was only temporary. Makeshift bridges were being put in place.

Field reports said some members of the local militia platoon guarding the Bong An Ha bridge on Highway 1, near the district town of Hoc Mon, were injured when the bridge was blown shortly after midnight.

The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese have succeeded in temporarily closing several highways around Saigon since their recent weeks but the capital has not been cut off.

At Da Nang, an explosion and fire destroyed a 264,000-gallon gasoline tank at a Shell fuel farm. Firemen using foam were able to control the blaze after several hours and prevent its spread to other tanks.

Sabotage Most Likely

Military sources in Da Nang said the most likely cause of the blast was terrorist sabotage.

Premier Son Ngoc Khan of Cambodia arrived in Saigon yesterday for a two-day official visit and said he sees "a glimmer of peace" in the near future.

His communiqué said Cambodia agrees with South Vietnam that any cease-fire in Indochina would have to include Cambodia and Laos as well as Vietnam.

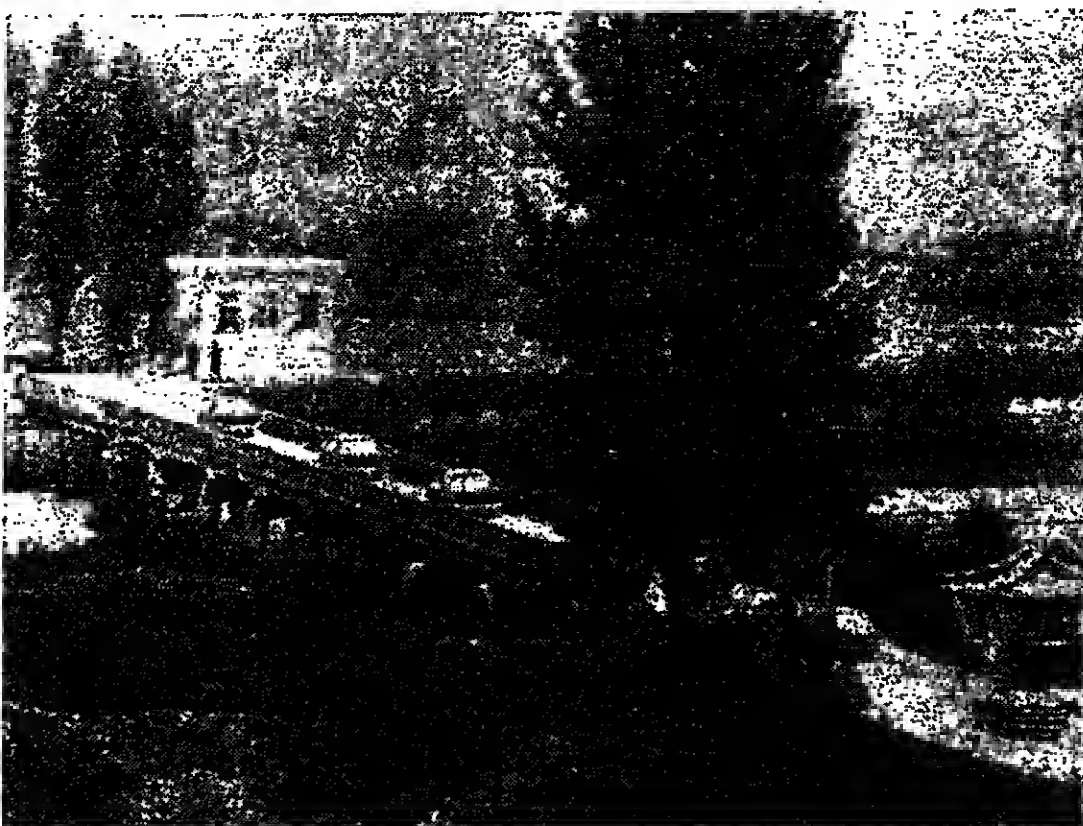
Reuters reported that the Cambodian government said only one Cambodian escaped when a garrison of at least 80 was wiped out today by Communist troops at Pongle, 65 miles northwest of Phnom Penh. The garrison overran after beating off attacks for 10 days, was the third to be taken by Communists since their large-scale attacks against the main highway to the northwest were begun Aug. 18.

South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam has said that Laos has agreed with South Vietnam to close-fire conditions, including international supervision of troop withdrawals.

In Vientiane, Laos, the U.S. mission today lifted a news blackout and reported that U.S. helicopters had airlifted four more regiments into the battle in the Plain des Jarres area, 103 miles north of Vientiane.

This swelled to 8,000 the number of irregular troops under Gen. Vang Pao trying to wrest the plain from the North Vietnamese, who overran it last fall and winter.

U.S. military observers in Vientiane reported a generally good feeling about the offensive, launched Aug. 14. Government forces were attacking the plain from the north, west and south, and have met only scattered resistance, informants reported.



EN ROUTE—South Korean Red Cross convoy crossing "Bridge of No Return" into North Korea on its way to Pyongyang Monday for first full-scale talks since Korean war.

Seoul Red Cross Group in Pyongyang

Inter-Korean Meeting Begins Today

SEOUL, Aug. 29 (NYT)—The full-dress Red Cross talks between North and South Korea start tomorrow in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang to discuss ways to reunite divided Korean families.

The opening session, scheduled to begin at 10 a.m., will be largely ceremonial, according to Red Cross officials here. It will be held at a newly constructed conference building in eastern Pyongyang, called the Taedong-Gang

Hall, overlooking the Taedong River.

The second meeting will be held in Seoul on Sept. 13.

A South Korean delegation of 34 Red Cross officials and 20 newsmen arrived in Pyongyang this afternoon after traveling by car 185 miles from here across the Demilitarized Zone through the armistice village of Panmunjom.

The delegation is led by Lee Sum Suk, the vice-president of the South Korean Red Cross.

The Red Cross talks are aimed at alleviating the humanitarian problems of an estimated 10 million Koreans, about one-fifth of the entire people of the two Koreas, who have been separated from their families across the border for the last 27 years, by arranging mail exchanges and mutual visits and eventually reuniting them.

A dispatch from South Korean newsmen accompanying the Southern delegation said that, when he paid a courtesy call on Son Song Pil, chairman of the North Korean Red Cross, Mr. Lee said the Red Cross contacts "proved the wisdom and independent attitude of our people."

In reply, Mr. Son said that the historic conference, if successful, would serve as "a stepping stone for an early reunification of our nation," the report added.

IATA Says Terrorists Plan to Give 'Mined' Gifts to Air Travelers

GENEVA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Air passengers were warned today that Arab terrorists have mapped a new strategy to use "on an organized basis," unsuspecting travelers as carriers of time bombs.

The International Air Transport Association said that its security office has received confirmation of the existence of the plan following a recent explosion aboard an Israeli El Al airliner after it left Rome.

"IATA warns all air passengers not to accept personal packages or last-minute gifts from strangers or casual acquaintances for carriage as either checked or hand baggage on their flights," a statement said.

"IATA's security office has obtained confirmation of reports that attempts are being made by terrorist movements, on an organized basis, to find unsuspecting passengers willing to carry such packages."

"Investigation of the recent explosion on board an aircraft shortly after takeoff from Rome for Israel indicates that this was not an isolated case but part of a recognizable pattern."

The Rome explosion was traced to a small time bomb hidden in a cassette player. Two British teen-agers girls later told police that it was given to them as a "present and a pledge of friendship" by two Arabs they had met in Rome. The two men have been arrested.

Cairo Editor Draws Criticism From Russians for 'Slander'

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (AP)—

Investia has accused a leading Egyptian editor of trying to "slander the Soviet Union" by "casting doubt" on Soviet willingness to fulfill terms of its friendship treaty with Egypt.

"One shouldn't be surprised by propaganda tricks when they originate in Washington or Tel Aviv," the government newspaper said in a quarter-page article yesterday. "But it turns out that Hassan Abdel Kuddous, editor-in-chief of the Cairo newspaper Al-Nahar el Youm, has also taken the bait."

The Investia article, signed by commentator Mikhail A. Mikhailov, was in reply to weekly columns that Mr. Kuddous has written recently for his mass-circulation newspaper.

Mr. Kuddous has accused Russia of violating the 15-year friendship treaty, signed in Cairo in May 1957, by not providing Egypt with enough offensive weapons. He also has expressed fear that Russia might stop supplying Egypt with spare parts and ammunition for its army, which is entirely dependent on Soviet armaments.

Tries to Slander

The editor "casts doubt on the loyalty of the Soviet Union to the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Arab Republic of Egypt," Investia said, "and tries to slander the Soviet Union by alleging it hasn't fulfilled an article of the treaty which envisages cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Egypt in the military sphere."

Investia continued: "At the same time, Kuddous forgets to say that the treaty envisages such cooperation on the basis of the appropriate agreements."

"All these agreements have been completely fulfilled by the Soviet side, a fact which was stressed again by the Egyptian leaders during their farewells to the Soviet military advisers."

The standard Soviet line is that Russian advisers were sent to Egypt for a "limited period," that they completed their mission and came home. The press has failed to inform the Russian public that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat ordered their on-site last month.

Investia said the "enemies of Soviet-Arab cooperation" have used the advisers' return to Russia "to develop a noisy campaign to mislead and misinform."

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Army Spying On Civilians Found Wide

(Continued from Page 1)

gence data on civilian political activity. "It would seem that each data bank grew independently, with no close supervision from a central authority on what to store or not store," the report said.

"Moreover," it added, "it appears that none of the agencies paid any attention to the publication or holdings of the others in deciding who or what should be data-banked."

The sheer volume of raw intelligence data was surprising, the report said, noting that one Army headquarters unit in Texas had a total of 190 linear feet of dossiers and file cards dealing with "subversive" individuals and organizations.

Every major Army command in the United States was found to have extensive surveillance files, a far broader pattern than had been suspected, and smaller intelligence collections were found to exist in scores of local area headquarters units.

"Pre-Communist Associates"

The subcommittee reprinted many of the entries, without names, and noted that "one person, for example, is described as having numerous pro-Communist associates, another is alleged to be an avowed Marxist, and a third is described as an active demonstrator with a red background who is a radical."

The report added, "The connection between these beliefs, actions and associations, and the Army's civil disturbance mission is nowhere indicated."

One computerized file system obtained by the subcommittee and reprinted in part listed a Massachusetts woman for the following reasons: "His written a number of letters to U.S. government officials, civil defense officials and two newspapers. The letters are generally very critical of federal and local governments because of what she considers the futility of a civil defense program and refusal of countries to disarm."

Army officials have repeatedly described the public revelations about the unauthorized Army spying to be as damaging to the military as the My Lai massacre scandal and insisted that all traces of the snooping activity have been expunged.

Destruction Uncertain

Yet the subcommittee report stated that—as in the case of dossiers accumulated by the Army Intelligence Command—"the complete destruction of the regional and local files... cannot be assumed." It was subsequently explained by subcommittee officials that there was some evidence that a few Army men had squirreled away files and dossiers in the hope that the program would be revived in future years.

American Seen Playing for Draw

Fischer-Spassky Game Adjourn

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 29 (UPI)—

Boris Spassky and Bobby Fischer tonight adjourned their 20th game of the world chess championship after 41 moves with Fischer "playing for a draw."

In a game grand masters called "one of the fullest yet," the champion sealed his own 41st move after Fischer made his Spassky bent under the table to write down the move he wanted to seal.

Fischer, who was offstage at the time, rushed back on took the sealed brown envelope in his hands and pressed the flap hard several times. He then signed it himself.

"Bobby is obviously playing for a draw," Yugoslav grand master Svetozar Gligoric said. "He has done so throughout the game. It's not the Bobby we know and love."

"Spassky desperately wanted to win this one but Bobby didn't give him a chance. Bobby's last move was very strong."

Spassky Late

The game began with Spassky showing up later than Fischer for the first time in the match.

PICK UP

Fischer, playing white, was four minutes late before playing his 17th move king's pawn opening. Spassky strolled in three minutes later and responded with his queen's pawn.

The two rattled off their first 10 moves at record speed, and opening play developed into the Sicilian Defense, Najdorf Variation. It was the same play as in several previous games.

Fischer, needing only a point and a half to become the first American world chess champion in modern times, sat over the board with his left hand cupped in his cheek.

Spassky, who must win four of the remaining games to retain his title, sat sideways in his \$70 black leather swivel chair studying the board.

Crowd Is Sparse

A sparse crowd of about 500 spectators attended. At each move, a note scribbled by Robert Byrne was on his feet to silence the crowd.

Fischer castled on his queen-side on the eighth move, the second time in the 20 games that he has opted for queenside castle.

Through 10 moves play was identical to the 19th game, which ended in a draw.

Fischer spent seven minutes thinking over his 11th move and Spassky 25 minutes over his response.

"They're playing very carefully," Danish international master Jens Knudsen said. Most chess experts said play up to the middle game indicated another draw.

"Bobby won't risk anything, and Spassky cannot afford it, because he knows he won't get away with anything," U.S. grand master Robert Byrne said. "He (Spassky) tried something in the 19th game and was stopped dead in his tracks."

Fischer and Spassky agreed to a draw after 40 moves in the 19th game Sunday night.

Today the Russian started to move up his pawns in the middle game, and Byrne said, "Well, at

least old Boris is trying to shake it up a bit."

In a sidelight to the game, Iceland's Minister of Finance Halldor E. Sigurdsson announced today that neither Fischer nor Spassky will have to pay Icelandic taxes on their prize money.

The ruling means finance minister over fines of a Reykjavik slot that any prize taxable. The tax of winners' share would be \$27,000 and include Icelandic and Reykjavik

Moves in the 20th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Moves in the 20th game of the world chess championship between challenger Bob Fischer and defender Boris Spassky:

FISCHER (White)	SPASSKY (Black)	Time: Fischer 2 minutes, Spassky 1 minute
1. P-K4	P-QB4	21. P-QB3 P-B5
2. K1-KB3	K1-QB4	22. P-B3 P-Q1
3. P-Q4	P-P3	23. K1-Q3 P-B3
4. K1P	K1-B3	Time: Fischer 2 minutes, Spassky 1 minute
5. K1-QB3	P-Q3	24. P-B5 P-K1
6. P-K1P	P-B3	25. P-B3 P-K1
7. Q-Q2	P-QB3	26. P-KB3 P-K1
8. O-O	P-Q2	27. P-KB3 P-K1
9. P-B4	P-K3	28. K1-B5 P-P3
10. P-K3	O-O	29. P-P3 P-P3
Time: Fischer 2 minutes, Spassky 1 minute		30. K1-K4 (Ch) P-K1
11. P-B3	P-B3	31. K1-K1 P-Q4
Time: Fischer 2 minutes, Spassky 1 minute		32. K1-Q3 P-Q4
12. P-B4	K1P	33. K1-K4 (Ch) P-P3
13. B-B5	K1-Q	34. P-B5 P-K1
14. B-Q4	K1-B3	35. P-B3 P-K1
15. K1-B4	K1-B3	36. P-B7 (Ch) P-Q4
16. B-P3	P-B1	37. K1-B4 P-K1
17. K1-Q1	P-K1	38. K1-B1 P-P3
Time: Fischer 2 minutes, Spassky 1 minute		39. P-P3 P-P3
18. K1-QB4	P-K1	40. K-Q3 P-B3
19. K1-B3	P-B3	Time: Fischer 2 minutes, Spassky 1 minute
20. P-B3	P-QB4	41. K1-Q1 P-Q4
Time: Fischer 2 minutes, Spassky 1 minute		Time: Fischer 2 minutes, Spassky 1 minute

An 'Extensive' Bugging Is Promised by Klein

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to be completed, but other sources in the department said that indictments will be handed down before the presidential election in order to avoid charges of political interference.

Despite reports that he is personally supervising the investigation, Mr. Klein said that he has had "no more say" in the investigation than in any other routine federal criminal probe.

He said that the probe is entirely in the hands of the FBI and the U.S. attorney's office here and that he receives regular reports from Henry E. Petersen, assistant attorney general for the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

Mr. Klein said he readily acknowledged the "political sensitivity" of the Watergate affair, but insisted that "I'm not nervous about it."

He denied published reports that Robert C. Marston, former assistant attorney general for the Justice Department's Internal Security Division, and now an official of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, was involved in the June 17 bugging incident. "There are two people I can tell you know nothing about

it: Dick Kleinfelder, Marston," he said.

The attorney general's office here for its own presentation, jury in a difficult.

He said that the "top Department" was working with the

Asked whether was behind the bugging, Mr. Klein said, "I think insisted that he had and declined to answer."

Souvanna To Pledge Retire in I

VIENTIANE, Aug. 29 (AP)—

Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma, facing a has promised to two years, sources

The sources said had asked Nam members, who at a major government to allow his another two years

peace settlement. Communist Party. He also told to bow out of power in two years.

The sources said Souvanna's pledge, if official lunch for

held last Saturday, by aimed at forcing Souvanna to resign

But the National Permanent Bureau ed on the grounds King Sisavang Vat

mon the National government has responded to the

Israeli Jail Ar

GAZA, Aug. 29 (AP)—

Israeli military leaders announced that they had implemented a

to Arab and would soldiers in garrisons occupied Gaza

garrison, 18, of the camp, pleaded no

WEAT

ALGARVE 20

AMSTERDAM 20

BAGDAD 20

BANGKOK 20

BELGRADE 20

BOMBAY 20

BUDAPEST 20

CALCUTTA 20

CARACAS 20

CASABLANCA 20

COPENHAGEN 20

DARWIN 20

DUBLIN 20

EDINBURGH 20

FLORENCE 20

FRANKFURT 20

GENEVA 20

GUATEMALA 20

HONGKONG 20

INDIANAPOLIS 20

JAKARTA 20

The End of the Draft?

While President Nixon's statement this week that Selective Service would be ended next July, if Congress cooperated, can be viewed in the context of the current political campaign, it is unquestionably true that he has always looked to a resumption of the volunteer system of recruiting military manpower. In any case, the issue is important enough to be considered on its merits. There is no doubt that the Founding Fathers considered some form of conscription to be one of the powers held by the community. Although the Constitution has only one reference to a "well-regulated militia," and that is in connection with the right of the citizens to bear arms, the whole background of colonial practice shows that training and the service in the "militia" was expected of every able-bodied man. Indeed, it was generally regarded as an offset to a standing army, which the English tradition had led many Americans to view with mistrust.

Conscription was actually used, to some degree, by the states in the Revolution and on a massive scale by both Confederacy and the Union in the Civil War. "Selective Service," in the modern sense, was employed in World War I and revived in 1940. This was regarded as the first peacetime conscription, because compulsory militia training had given way, many years before, to voluntary enlistments in peace for the Army and Navy, as well as for the state militias, or National Guard. The subject became confused after World War II, when Selective

Service was extended for a time, allowed to fall into disuse, and then revived when the voluntary system seemed incapable of coping with the demands of the Korean war. After that experience, Selective Service was retained—and eventually used to send men off to Vietnam.

One of the penalties of that conflict was to make conscription for any purpose distasteful. Vietnam may also, Secretary of Defense Laird seems to believe, hamper the reintroduction of voluntary enlistments; he fears there may be "a lack of understanding and respect for the people serving in the armed forces"—part of the general revulsion against war and its ways.

Thus it is still not clear whether voluntary enlistments will provide enough men and women to fill the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines on a peacetime basis; there may be some question, after the grim early days of the Korean war, whether their training would be adequate for an emergency, and there is the more profound issue of the degree of separation between military and civil concerns that would be created by a purely voluntary defense force, a professional army, so to speak, driven in on itself.

These subjects, and many more, deserve the full consideration of Congress. Whether they will get the consideration is another matter: The draft is unpopular, with the young, with their parents, with minorities—and probably with a majority. And over all lies the smoky shadow of Vietnam. It is hardly a good atmosphere in which to debate such vital issues.

Where the Struggle Counts

The forces fighting apartheid—that is, the acute form of racism that dominates the Union of South Africa and, in slightly different aspect, Rhodesia—won at best a dubious victory in barring Cecil Rhodes's creation from the Olympic Games. It was a gesture, and in the context of the politics and nationalism that eat at the heart of the Olympic spirit, a dramatic gesture. But it is doubtful whether it could imply a fraction of the impact that a single, obscure concession won by black workers in southern Africa would have upon the future relationship of the races there.

The economic strength and political weakness of both South Africa and Rhodesia rests upon the fact that they both rely upon a black labor force, paid far less for even equivalent services than the little group of whites in the country, and barred both by educational disadvantages and flat prohibition from rising in the hierarchy of industrial skills. The strength comes from low labor costs in the international markets; the weakness arises from the fact that the black workers are indispensable, and will eventually be able to capitalize upon that quality.

Already, although black unions cannot be registered in South Africa, and thus have full legal status, such unions are being formed. And while the disparity in wages between whites and blacks is nearly 14 to one in favor of the former, the blacks are winning some ground in types of work and improvements in pay and working conditions.

In other words, the process of elevating the

economic status of labor, so prominent in every industrialized country, is at work in South Africa. Apartheid, in South African practice, is essentially a carry-over from its agricultural and pastoral past, rather than of that early process of industrialization which Karl Marx analyzed, and which his followers are now re-analyzing in a frantic effort to fit today's facts to yesterday's theories.

One can find many parallels between the break-up of Jim Crow in the United States and what is beginning to appear in southern Africa. The black minority in America, despite the egalitarian nature of the Constitution, could be kept in second-class citizenship so long as they were relatively uneducated, working as laborers and tenant farmers, in the nonindustrialized South. It became impossible once the blacks turned to business and industry, even though myopic employers and fearful white unions try to hold a long-lost line. The laws favoring equal employment and desegregated education followed economic change. And the present arguments about busing, housing and the like are symptoms of the change.

If that could happen in a country in which blacks are outnumbered more than seven to one, what can be anticipated in a nation where the figures are reversed, but where the same kind of industrial development is under way? And how long can political progress lag behind economic advancement? It is quite true that military force or revolutionary power could change the pace and profoundly alter the character of South Africa's change. But that change will come is inevitable.

The New Serfdom

In the mid-19th century, the buying and selling of human beings was a normal phenomenon in Czarist Russia. Like slaves in the United States in that same benighted era, Russian serfs were considered commodities, the property of their owners. The price varied, depending on the serf's abilities and education, so that one expert enough in arithmetic to do his master's accounts or with sufficient knowledge of French to give gracious service to foreign guests was considered much more valuable than an illiterate field hand.

That yardstick is seemingly being revived now that the Soviet Union has announced that, for all practical purposes, its citizens are serfs whose liberty can be bought for prices that rise with the educational attainments of the individuals involved. A Soviet serf with a doctoral degree is purchasable for about \$37,500; a basic college graduate costs \$15,000; the possessor of only a trade school diploma can be had for under \$4,500.

The prices for high school graduates are not available yet, but the experts are working on them and the market quotations should be available any day.

Soviet Jews seeking emigration to Israel are the group most affected by the new price scale, but Soviet law is blissfully untainted by any racial bias so that the same quotations apply to Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians—in short to any Soviet citizen who wants to flee serfdom by emigrating. For years the Soviet Union indignantly denounced "lying bourgeois propagandists" who depicted Soviet citizens as slaves of the state. Now the Kremlin itself has confirmed what it used to denounce as slander. The wonder is that Messrs. Brezhnev and Kosygin cannot understand the snigger of disgust their latest move has sent through all free people, or the harm their venture into the slave trade is doing Moscow throughout the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1897

BOMBAY—Latest advices tonight from Jamrud state that all is quiet there, although groups of Afriids are occasionally seen on the hills towards the Kyber Pass. Shabbakdr is also reported quiet. Colonel Gordon, who has gone to the relief of Samana, has orders to force the Kohat Pass if necessary. It is feared that the enemy is already in possession of the whole countryside, and then sustain may fall. Magnificent accounts are being spread of the recent doings of the Afriids in the Kyber Pass, but it appears that the tribes between Buner and the Indus are not anxious to join the battle.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1922

CONSTANTINOPLE—War is again raging in Asia Minor, where the Turkish Nationalists, who began operations last week in the Meander Valley, southeast of Smyrna, are now successfully carrying on a strong offensive, which has already driven the Greeks from Afium-Karabakir, the junction of the Bagdad Railway with the line to Smyrna. The dangers in the Near East resulting from the failure of the Allies to enforce peace with the Kemalists are thus becoming acute. It is evident now that the Allies should never have allowed the war between the Greeks and the Kemalists to begin.

سكز من الاجل



Thoughts on Outcry Over Bombing

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—Attempts to whip up a new wave of moral outrage at the intensified bombing of North Vietnam have so far been frustrating to the moralists. Opinion polls indicate substantial public approval of President Nixon's decision to withdraw American ground forces from South Vietnam and to use only naval and air power to help the South Vietnamese stand off attacks from the North. Sen. George McGovern's promise to stop the bombing forthwith if he is elected President has not improved his prospects measurably.

Yet McGovern persists. He has moderated his stance only to the extent of suggesting that he might keep an air force in Asia long enough to assure release of U.S. war prisoners, presumably equipped with bombs capable of exploding. Sen. William Fulbright is still asking Americans not to forget pictures of a little Vietnamese girl maimed by mistake in a raid on her village. Ramsey Clark, recently back from an inspection tour of North Vietnam, hides the American conscience from the public by pointing out the spectacle of a mighty Western power picking on a primitive little Asian country. Jane Fonda, after a similar tour, calls Mr. Nixon a war criminal and advocates his impeachment.

No U.S. Response

Why hasn't America responded to these outrages? Have its moral sensibilities atrophied? Has it become so accustomed to the violence of war that it no longer notices? Is it, as some of the sensitive critics of U.S. warmaking imply, so callous that it is unmoved by the suffering of the little brown people of Asia so long as its big, heavy soldiers are relatively safe? Or, as Fulbright guesses, are the American people really "offended and outraged by this useless killing" and only waiting for an opportunity to express their feelings?

It would be unfair and perhaps untrue to attribute political or anything but humanitarian motives to those who denounce the present American course in Vietnam. McGovern opposed the war long before he emerged as a presidential candidate. Jane Fonda's forthrightly sides with the North Vietnamese on the assumption that any Jewish revolution proves a miserable world. Fulbright, almost since he sponsored the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, giving President Johnson a free hand in Vietnam, has been trying to correct his record on the war. This mission has come to seem obsessive.

Clark is something else. He isn't running for anything and he has no record to expunge unless, as a cabinet officer in the Johnson administration, he feels some measure of responsibility for policies wholly outside the attorney general's jurisdiction. His revulsion against the bombing seems sincere and heartfelt. He has testified before a Senate committee not only that he sees no moral justification for the bombing but that he sees no military purpose in it.

This is puzzling. The only explanation for it would appear to be almost incredible naivete. Clark concedes that his only military expertise was gained as a corporal in the Marine Corps. But, morally apart, it doesn't take a military genius to recognize the military purpose of the air war. It is to destroy guns, munitions and other material before they reach the battlefields of the South to be used by enemies

against friends. Also to kill enemy soldiers before they can kill their enemies.

The American military insists that it has never deliberately bombed civilian targets—only military-related installations such as power plants and areas in which anti-aircraft guns and other ordnance have been installed or stored. Obviously some bombs, especially those dropped by B-52s from high altitudes and without benefit of "smart" guidance systems, go astray. There is no reason to doubt the word of the Pentagon in all this. Strategists have learned in previous wars, and relearned in this one, that bombing to terrorize civilian populations is self-defeating, that it tends to stiffen rather than weaken morale.

The North Vietnamese have shrewdly exploited American squeamishness from the start. They have stored military supplies and munitions along dikes and then charged, through Clark and others, that dikes and civilian centers are being bombed to wipe out civilian populations. They have made a practice of hiding military personnel in civilian areas both in North and South Vietnam, making it impossible to get at soldiers without molesting civilians. The inevitable consequences are cited in support of the charge that the Americans are bent on genocide.

Clark talks as though the gallant North Vietnamese were fighting with bows and arrows against B-52s. The fact is that the North Vietnamese are equipped with the best the Soviet Union and China have to offer, or were until Moscow and Peking cooled a little toward Hanoi's cause—SAM missiles, heavy tanks, MiG fighter planes and all the rest except long-range bombers. The discipline North Vietnam imposes upon its people has produced one of the best modern armies in the world—comparable with Israel's.

North Vietnam is not, as Clark would have it, a David fighting a Goliath. It is marvelous in its military operations, indifferent to civilian as to military casualties, as its ongoing guerrilla warfare and its several offensives have demonstrated.

The reason the war in Vietnam has gone on so long and so taxed the patience of America is that American strategists have not countered in kind. They have limited their tactics and strategy as well as their objective.

Unhappy Medium

Somewhere, it was assumed, there had to be an unhappy medium between ruthless destruction of cities, dikes and countryside and overly sensitive limitation of means. Mr. Nixon thought he had found it by blockading ports and bombing military supplies as close to their source as possible. But it is questionable how well this is working. The most recent Communist attack in the Que Son val-

ley and intelligence reports that the enemy is still re-supplying himself through the blockade at 25 percent or more of the pre-blockade rate are disquieting. North Vietnam's ingenuity and tenacity threaten to prolong the war even more unless Mr. Nixon finds a formula this side of surrender or unless McGovern is elected on his promise to withdraw from Indochina unconditionally.

There is no such thing as a benign war. People, helpless, innocent people, get killed. The only way to avoid this kind of killing is not to fight wars. Yet but for war, Adolf Hitler would probably now be ruling Europe; Israel would be a forlorn memory; Saigon would be Ho Chi Minh City and all of Indochina would be as strictly regimented as North Vietnam is. It is not immorality that inoculates Americans against the favor of Fonda, Fulbright, Clark and McGovern. Rather, it is the suspicion that the sell-out of Saigon would be essentially more immoral than the bombing of North Vietnam.

WASHINGTON.—The danger to Richard Nixon's high-riding campaign can be summarized in one word: smugness. Smugness, not overconfidence. The Republicans were busy warning each other against overconfidence last week in Miami Beach, but the preparations they are making for the fall campaign bespeak no complacency.

The Republican delegates seemed at least as strongly motivated as the Democrats did a month earlier, and they are surely as well organized as the McGovern forces, so it would be surprising if they were seriously outworked in the next two months.

But the smugness of the Republican gathering was pervasive, and its sweet, cloying smell grew stronger the closer one came to the command post in the Dorset Hotel. Despite all their professions of concern about complacency, the unmistakable attitude conveyed by the President's men was that his current elevated standing in the polls is not just the by-product of George McGovern's summer of blunders, but a testament to the virtue and virtuosity of the administration. In that belief, they are almost certain to be proved wrong before election day.

The strong sense of self-satisfaction showed most clearly in the President's acceptance speech. On similar occasions in 1960 and in 1968, Mr. Nixon delivered two of the most notable addresses of his long career—speeches of elevated rhetoric and broad vision.

Referring to Greece, Secretary of State William Rogers declared (NYT Aug. 26-27): "The kind of government other countries have must be what their people want or will permit." Who can contradict such a democratic principle?

Could Mr. Rogers confirm: a) That he is satisfied the present

Greek government is the one the Greek people want? b) That the United States in no way supported the present military dictatorship against the wishes of the Greek people? c) Does he know of any other method of determining what the people's wish is, but through free elections?

GEORGE MYLONAS, Geneva.

Multination Blueprint Prep

Spur to Free Trade

By Robert Kleiman

WASHINGTON.—Agreement by West Europe and Japan to a new attack on international trade barriers in 1973, picking up where the Kennedy Round left off, was hailed by the Nixon administration last December as one of its main achievements in liquidating the world monetary crisis which it had precipitated in August.

Now that a blueprint for such negotiations on liberalized trade has been prepared by the multination High Level Trade Group in Paris, President Nixon's special trade representative, William Eberle, has complained, in signing the report, that it doesn't go far enough.

Nevertheless, examination of the 116-page document, scheduled for publication next month, suggests that Ambassador Eberle's signature is more important than his reservations.

Hobby Horses

Ambassador Eberle clearly was under instructions during the 15-month study to ride the administration's pet hobby horses: proposals to dismantle the Common Market's preferential trade pacts and its agricultural levy system. That this predictably proved to be mission impossible should not obscure the consensus achieved on other crucial matters. The report of the 12-member study group from the Common Market countries, Britain, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan and the United States, urges "high priority" for reciprocal trade liberalization, not only for industry, but in the more difficult agricultural field.

On industrial tariffs, a "new and substantial" across-the-board reduction, similar to the Kennedy Round's one-third cut, won unanimous endorsement as one of several ways to slash customs duties. Sharp tariff cuts for everyone would make Europe's preferential tariff reductions less discriminatory.

A simultaneous assault is also urged on export subsidies, import quotas and other non-tariff barriers, which now distort trade patterns far more than tariffs. At stake is the trade expansion that multiplied world exports fivefold from 1950 to 1970 and helped spur extraordinary economic growth. The study unanimously urges a multilateral, safeguarded formula that would bar import quotas except as a temporary measure when overrapid reduction of trade barriers lifts imports too quickly. An "escape clause" of this kind would subject the Common Market, Japan and the United States to uniform standards.

The report, on American urging, also emphasizes the close interrelationship between trade and international monetary reform. France, which has been reluctant to acknowledge,

Limit Subsidies

In the agricultural field, less progress was made. But there is unanimous agreement on 10 "first instance measures." Several are designed to limit subsidies that stimulate export of Common Market produce and cause "losses of sales" by American and other low-cost farmers in third markets. International commodity agreements are suggested to balance

supply with demand prices. Direct price controls are endorsed in cases where definite overproduction exists, agreement that should not "introduce protection, direct or indirect."

These proposals in Common Market may ed to consider again made in the Kenn which the United S down but later regret final freeze of levels port. That would r on farm prices, lim output and assure o duers of a growing r ket in Europe itself— chief objective—desp able levy, which s raises the price of in domestic level.

A more fundame that has been anathe also is aimed in the ultimate shift of su price support to inc ments for poor far, price supports ain production, burden in many countries, b "one-fourth of the p supply three-fourths tion."

There were India point that Mr. Eber of this radical propo substantial Common descent. But this ed in one of his p ointments as did b win majority end ultimate movement trade in agricultu tariffs for industry, nonindustrial, but with here in close relat agreement with the Trade Group's Burn preferred for the focus on objectives might be willing to next few years.

Studies Of

In the United S sional go-ahead wit new trade legisla the President to ne tions in both tariff barriers, something until now has avo as too politically ge ever, with econo quiescing some prote ment, Mr. Nixon d direct studies of ty tion and, if re-else to send proposals t early next year.

Support from the be essential, one Eberle fought so b ciation of agricultu union opposition to freer trade will al to neutralize or w devaluation of th name America is more competitive, gains he ahead. P cooks in the Unit rising more slowly Europe and Japan.

There, undoubte battle to keep prot hanging scores of any new trade tps a strong lead fr House should, b such efforts and round of trade ne

Smugness in Nixon Campaign

By David S. Broder

This time, his language was commonplace and his content meager. "The rhetorical passages were culled from earlier speeches and the substantive discussion of domestic issues, his legislative program, Vietnam and his new diplomacy less informative than many of his own earlier pronouncements."

It was, in short, a throwaway speech—delivered by a man who conveys the attitude that the ritual of renunciation, and reelection is no more than a necessary nuisance, an interruption in his work, which he bears with minimum patience and on which he will expend minimum energy.

That attitude is doubly dangerous to Mr. Nixon. It is dangerous, first of all, because he is a bad actor. Four years ago, too, was sitting on a fat lead on Laguna Day, and he accepted a strategy of seeking to campaign hard, while actually playing minimum exposure. Richard Nixon, an effective campaigner when he is going all-out, proved inept at play-acting, and by October, the mechanical artifice of his two-day balloon shows was visible to all—eroding his lead.

Secondly, the smugness of the Nixon campaign is singularly inappropriate for the public mood. Whatever else it is, this country is not today a nation of contented, complacent voters who think all's for the best in this

best of all possible worlds. Unless every all public attitudes on years is wrong, American people troubled by war, and most of all, see as the failure and government's with those problems.

Great Cal

The average voter with guilt between him with the family but in his kids' school ties of his job an to his neighbor politicians in pow if they have it was probably do.

It is that sense and of indifference—that George Wa with his brilliant "Them a Message."

That slogan of capturing the mood of this thing else—a mood the self-satisfied—sore—and it would for President Nixon incumbent candidate.

There is, after al between being on and being on you The best advice give the President diamond.

Wilden Games Competition

pens Its Own Olympiad
rown the Street Kings

By Michael T. Kaufman

Aug. 28 (NYT).—A national lighting of "tag can" by a 10-year-old boy and the corner of the street, New York City's street kings proclaimed.

Open to all New York City residents, the competition, which will be held in the five boroughs, will include all children under 18. The first games will be held on Sept. 18. The winners will receive a trophy and a cash prize.

Brush Fire

der Control

SPRINGS, Calif.

—A 17,000-acre brush fire threatened the city of San Marcos, Calif., today.

The fire, which started in the mountains near the city, was quickly contained by firefighters.

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John Ryan promoting New York City's "Street Olympics" by lighting trashcan as Mayor John Lindsay watched.

thing leading to another, the Olympics become real.

Games Promotion

Baltimore, Mr. Schaefer said, was contributing the funds for a television and radio promotion of the games. He would not say how much.

Most of the games are played in different ways on different

blocks, and some of them even have different names. The standardization was done through consultation with a man named Tom Nelson, who is writing a book about street games.

All competitors will receive special T-shirts with the insignia of the street games. Winners will receive medals and trophies.

"We have always had Stravinsky evenings. Someone would say to me afterward, 'I never knew he wrote such beautiful music—there is so much dissonance.' I don't know why dissonance is better than dissonance. Is sweet better than salt?"

At one point in these comments, Balanchine paused for a moment, as if to search for some clarifying phrase, and said:

"He was my friend."

"Ballet is sound, music and gesture put together. I don't mind ballets with stories, but I don't like silly stories—stories that can't be danced."

"How do you show that one dancer is the mother and another dancer the daughter? A man in woman's clothes is always a man in woman's clothes, never a woman..."

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DANCE

Talk with Balanchine:
Beauty, Art, Stravinsky

By David Stevens

MUNICH (HRT).—"If someone asks me what some ballet is about, I say it is about dancing, or sometimes it is about 25 minutes." George Balanchine was talking with great animation of his lithe body, to a group of German journalists at the beginning of his New York City Ballet's guest appearance here earlier this month. Later, during a break in a matinee, he sat down and talked some more—confining the animation this time to his aquiline, faintly Oriental face—about music and dance, about the indescribability of beauty and art, and above all about Stravinsky.

The Stravinsky-Balanchine collaboration of a half-century was and is a fact of immeasurable importance, both for dance and music, and the 68-year-old choreographer recently celebrated this with a joyful outburst of productivity. In one fantastic week in June, beginning on what would have been the composer's 90th birthday, Balanchine, five other choreographers and the company performed 31 ballets, 20 of them new, many of them to pieces that had not previously been choreographed.

"In one week we showed how he started and how he finished. He started very young, when he was 17 or 18, writing like Rimsky or a little like Dukas. But he invented sound. He invented a use of instruments. He invented timing."

"He invented time for us the same way Tchaikovsky did in his day. Tchaikovsky invented time for the Russians, and Debussy for the French. Stravinsky gave us a floor to dance on."

"The festival was not for dance," he insisted quietly, "but to show his music. People don't have the patience to listen to music. There is such snobism about concerts. People don't listen to the music, they sleep; they don't like music, but they are embarrassed to say so. With ballet, they can hear the music with their eyes."

"Take the 'Goldberg Variations,'" he said, gesturing in the direction of the stage, where Jerome Robbins' dance to Bach's monumental keyboard work was still going on. "You hear that maybe twice in your life at a concert. We do it all, all the variations, all the repeats."

"The Stravinsky festival was a great effort. There was so much to memorize—everyone did very well. And we have a wonderful orchestra. They like to play Stravinsky, so they play him well. Some orchestras don't like Stravinsky—the New York Philharmonic doesn't even play the work dedicated to it, the Symphony in Three Movements."

"We have always had Stravinsky evenings. Someone would say to me afterward, 'I never knew he wrote such beautiful music—there is so much dissonance.' I don't know why dissonance is better than dissonance. Is sweet better than salt?"

At one point in these comments, Balanchine paused for a moment, as if to search for some clarifying phrase, and said:

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Balanchine and Stravinsky during 'Agon' rehearsal in 1957.

"Music shouldn't become an accompaniment—you should hear the music. You should hear the dancers and see the music."

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1972

Page 7

Widens Surplus Ymments in Month

29 (AP-DJ)—A balance-of-payments surplus of \$1.4 billion in July, up sharply from a \$495-million deficit a year earlier, by the Finance Ministry today.

The surplus was a record for the month, up from a \$1.1 billion surplus in June.

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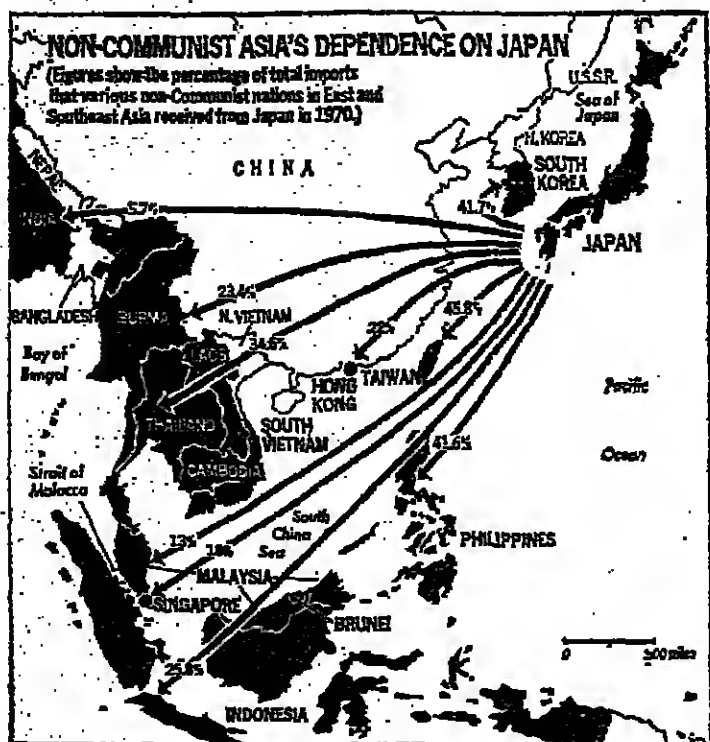
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Replaces U.S. Presence in Area

Japan's Economic Grip in Asia-1

By James P. Sterba

SINGAPORE (AP)—With a "Japan" in its name, this island city has emerged as the pre-eminent economic force over East and Southeast Asia—a force with overwhelming power and little competition.

The Japanese have spun a web of economic dependency so strong that it would be difficult for the nations bordering China to extricate themselves even if they wanted to.

Contrary to the popular notion that Japan needs them as much as they need Japan, the dependency is not all that mutual. Their reliance on Japan is steadily growing, but Japan is diversifying its markets and import sources to depend on them less and less.

At the beginning of an era in world relations expected to be dominated by economic rather than political or military might, Japan appears to have no peers among the major powers as supreme arbiter for the region.

Its steel mills, virtually all the buildings in the region, its cars and motorcycles dominate the roads, its ships fill the ports, its radio, television, and its advertising keeps both the region's press alive and its cities lit up at night.

U.S. Fading Fast
Its major competitor, the United States, is fading fast militarily. America's economic interests are substantial but growing at a snail's pace compared with Japan's. The United States can still wield considerable political weight, but its drift toward isolation makes many Asian leaders doubt whether it wants to.

The Soviet Union and the Communist Market are economic little leaguers and China, its only potential Asian competitor, is not even in the ballpark and is judged 10 years behind.

The Japanese dominance has occurred with the blessings of the developing nations involved, so far. Despite vocal criticism of its business-government tactics and social habits, and warnings of its looming new militarism, Japan continues to be nervously welcomed. There is little choice.

The conspicuous U.S. presence, which led to the "Ugly American" syndrome of the 1950s, has been replaced by a conspicuous Japanese presence and a new "Ugly Japanese."

Japanese now do more business with Asian countries than the United States. Japan has long been the leading seller of goods to the region, replacing the United States as Asia's leading trading partner in 1969. It has also replaced the United States as the largest donor of nonwar-related aid.

Market Cornered
Japan buys virtually all the raw materials that are for sale in Asia, and is making a concerted effort to tie up as much as possible for as long as possible. U.S. companies beat Japan to the

large oil and mineral concessions of Indonesia, but they sell virtually all the oil to Japan.

In 1960, one-third of Japan's exports went to non-Communist Asia, from South Korea to Burma. By 1970, the figure was down to one-fourth. By 1980, according to the Japan Economic Research Center's projections, only one-fifth of the exports will go to this region.

Yet because of Japan's selling explosion in the region (and everywhere else), the market share of Japanese products has risen from 14 percent in 1960 to 26 percent in 1970. By 1980, it is expected to be 40.5 percent. Japan's imports from the region

are growing, but decreasing in proportion to its total needs. The region's share of Japan's imports dropped from 20 percent in 1960 to 15 percent in 1970 and is expected to be only 13.6 percent by 1980.

This means that in eight years, Japan will count on the region for only one-eighth of its goods and supply one-fifth of its imports. But the countries here will rely on Japan to supply not much less than half of their outside needs.

Several nations have already reached this position, and the others are rapidly approaching it. According to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan's market share of the imports of the following countries in 1970 was: 45.8 percent in Taiwan, 41.7 percent in South Korea, 41.6 in the Philippines, 26 in China, 24.5 in Thailand, 25.8 in Indonesia, 23.4 in Burma, 22 in Hong Kong, 18 in Singapore and 13 in Malaysia.

This situation has already led to serious trade imbalances. For every \$100 worth of goods the Japanese sell to a country, they buy only \$80 worth of food and raw materials in return. The country has to get the other \$20 to pay Japan out of its savings or from loans which either depletes its savings accounts or puts it further into debt.

Last year, Japan made \$3.2 billion in foreign exchange from Asia. By 1980, according to projections that account for yen revaluations and strenuous promotions of foreign imports to Japan, the current trade imbalances will look like peanuts.

In that year, Japan will collect a staggering \$8.8 billion in foreign exchange from the rest of Asia.

Others Uncompetitive
Trade imbalances do not imply dependence, but the market share does because it shows how uncompetitive the other major economic powers are becoming in the region. One way they have tried to remain competitive is by investing in factories to utilize cheap local labor. Japan has lagged in investment, but now with \$16 billion in reserves and its countryside littered with factories and pollution, it has begun investing furiously.

From 1951 through 1970, Japan invested only \$2.7 billion abroad. In three years, that figure will be \$10 billion. By 1980, according to projections, it will be \$27 billion. Previously, the greatest chunk was invested in North America. In the next eight years, the biggest part—about one-third—will be in Asia, Australia and the Pacific Islands.

This investment will not only spur development in the region, but also increase its dependence and serve Japan's aims well. By investing in raw-material production and processing industries, Japan will accomplish two goals: Gain more direct access to raw materials and export some of its polluting factories.

By investing in factories that produce consumer goods, Japan will utilize cheap labor to increase its competitiveness against other economic powers doing the same. Japan already has an edge for investment. It has the money. It can supply construction materials faster and cheaper than anyone else, and can supply, say, components for electronics equipment with the same advantage because of its relative nearness to the region. In a large sense, the countries of Asia cannot afford not to allow the Japanese to expand their investments.

(Part II will appear tomorrow.)

A Correction
The Mortgage Bank of Finland's dollar borrowing in Japan is for \$20 million, not \$2 million as reported yesterday. The NYT regrets the typographical error.

International
Stock Indexes

Year	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	131.0	131.6	131.2
Frankfurt	154.3	154.8	153.8
London	326.2	328.8	325.0
Paris	225.1	225.1	224.1
Stockholm	49.24	49.25	49.13
Osaka	120.7	123.1	120.1
Sydney	305.38	304.09	302.42
Tokyo	325.51	327.97	321.04
Tokyo (1)	4012.28	3999.20	4011.76
Zurich	419.4	418.9	418.1

(a) new. (c) old.

U.S. Rejects Price Rises By GM, Ford Price Unit Denial Cites Rule on Profit Margins

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—

The Price Commission today turned down applications for price increases for 1973 models from Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.

Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson Jr. told a news conference that GM's \$54 and Ford's \$58 requests were rejected because the price boosts "could result in the firms' exceeding their base period profit margin."

Mr. Grayson said, however, that the firms could resubmit their requests when third quarter profit margin data are available. The companies' third quarters end on Sept. 30, Mr. Grayson said.

The denials brought angry rejoinders from the nation's two largest automobile producers. In a statement, General Motors said it was "well aware of the profit margin limitation" when it filed requests for a price boost. The company said the information it supplied the Price Commission "indicates that these price increases are qualified under Price Commission regulations."

Henry Ford II, chairman of Ford, said, "We are astounded by the arbitrary action taken by the Price Commission." He promised to resubmit the request for a price boost after third-quarter data are in, but said Ford has already told the commission its third-quarter results will exceed the base period, but that "our full year margin, which is the yardstick established by the Price Commission, will be within the guidelines."

The profit margin test prohibits a company's profits as a percentage of sales from exceeding the average level attained by the company in the best two of its three fiscal years preceding the imposition of the wage-price freeze Aug. 15, 1971.

The rejected applications were designed to account for new safety and emission equipment required to be put on 1973 automobiles.

The two other major automobile manufacturers still have price increases pending with the commission, but their requests have been suspended until the commission completes hearings on the automobile industry, Sept. 30.

Chrysler Corp. and American Motors rejected White House overtures to withdraw or reduce their applications for price boosts. Chrysler's request totals \$91.32 to cover the government-required equipment and plant safety and product improvements; the other, for \$65.34, to account for "economic cost increases."

American has two requests pending: One, for \$81.30, to cover the safety equipment, plant and product improvements; the other, for \$65.34, to account for "economic cost increases."

American has promised the Price Commission that it will delay putting the \$66 increase into effect until after Jan. 1, 1973.

McGovern Talk Aids N.Y. Prices

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—

The stock market today continued its downward trend, apparently influenced by President Nixon's statement that he will not end the bombing of North Vietnam before the election unless there is progress in the Paris peace talks.

However, New York Stock Exchange prices regained some of their earlier losses toward the close, buoyed by the afternoon speech by Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate, before the New York Security Analysts Society that spelled out his latest economic proposals in terms that Wall Street found less drastic than some had expected.

Earlier, the market had been under pressure after the Price Commission had rejected price boosts requested by General Motors and Ford.

This trend was reflected in the Dow Jones industrial average, which was off 6.52 at 1 p.m. but then rallied to close down 2.25 at 354.79.

Elmer A. Grimm, senior vice-president of Walston & Co., said in an interview that there "was a rebound in the market after Sen. McGovern's speech, since there wasn't anything new in it of a radical nature."

In his speech, the senator unveiled a broad tax-reform program that would phase out some capital gains tax rates and several corporate tax loopholes.

The most actively-traded issue was Curtiss-Wright, which soared 3 to close at 49 7/8 on a turnover of 224,000 shares. Yesterday General Motors said it plans to build some cars with the Wankel rotary engine in about two years.

Curtiss-Wright holds the exclusive North American rights to the

Wankel engine and under an agreement signed in November, 1970, GM will pay \$22.7 million to Curtiss-Wright over several years for the right to manufacture and sell the engine.

Turnover on the Big Board climbed to 13.30 million shares from 10.72 million yesterday, which was the smallest in eight weeks.

Glamour Star

The glamour issues were the best performers on short covering and some new buying. International Business Machines scored 4 1/2 to 408 3/4 following a favorable story on the company in the Wall Street Journal. Automation Data was up 2 1/4 to 90, Natoms 3 1/4 to 60 1/2, Corning Glass 3 to 249 1/2, Digital Equipment 2 3/4 to 91 3/8 Fairchild Camera 2 1/4 to 44 7/8 and Honeywell 2 to 155 3/4.

National General, the second most-heavily-traded issue, was up 1 1/2 to 32 3/8. The company announced it has agreed to merge with Pennsylvania Life Insurance Co.

Prices also fell on the American Stock Exchange. The exchange index dropped 0.03 to 26.61 as declining issues led advancing ones, 510 to 332, with 316 issues closing unchanged. Volume rose to 3,792,000 shares from yesterday's 3,500,000.

These figures come from the Securities Validation Corp., a privately-owned concern established after the 1969 "back-office crisis" with the backing of the securities industry as a central place to collect information on stolen and missing securities.

For more than a year, Securities Validation has been collecting data from corporations, insurance companies, brokers, banknote companies and local governments, and it has been filing its material in a computer.

Some 231,000 securities certificates with an estimated market value of "well over \$2 billion" are recorded as lost or stolen, Ronald L. Stern, vice-president-operations, said in an interview.

Securities Validation has only scratched the surface so far. Only 103 brokers, for example, have provided the company with data, a tiny percentage of the securities industry, which has an estimated 4,000 firms. Only five of the 14,000 banks in the country have given data.

However, three of the five major insurance companies that provide blanket bonding coverage for the securities industry have furnished information on stolen and lost stocks and bonds. Extrapolating from the data the company has gathered, Mr. Stern estimates that the number of stolen and missing securities certificates might total almost 1.7 million and their dollar value might exceed \$10 billion.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Steel Producers Raise Target

Japan's eight largest crude steel producers plan to increase output for the quarter ending Sept. 30 to 20.13 million metric tons from the initially projected 19.73 million tons. The eight makers, which produce 83.3 percent of Japan's total steel, have been curtailing output under an anti-recession cartel. Increasing demand for steel products, reflecting the domestic economic recovery, will push the planned output to a record quarterly total surpassing the 19.82 million tons in the like 1970 quarter.

ITT Sells Insurance Unit

International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. has reached an agreement under which Pennsylvania Life Co. will acquire for \$21.3 million cash all of the capital stock of ITT Hamilton Life Insurance Co. and its subsidiary, ITT Life Insurance Co. Pennsylvania Life, through subsidiaries, is engaged primarily in the underwriting and direct marketing of accident and health insurance. The agreement is subject to the approval of the Justice Department, in compliance with the consent decree it entered into with ITT, and to approval by regulatory authorities. Meanwhile, Pennsylvania Life plans to merge with National General Corp. The proposed combination is contemplated on a basis of National General shareholders receiving 2.46 shares of the stock of the surviving corporation for each share of National General (there are 4.7 million outstanding) and holders

of Pennsylvania receiving one share of stock of the surviving corporation. The latter has about 21.7 million shares outstanding. Both companies also have outstanding common stock equivalents, which will be adjusted as necessary to reflect the combination.

Hawker Siddeley Electric Bus Tested

U.K. government approval of Hawker Siddeley Ltd.'s prototype electric buses now being tested in Britain. A company spokesman says that if the buses are approved communities that buy the vehicles will be entitled to 50 percent government financing. It is likely to take three or four more months before there is enough test data to allow the government to make a decision. The vehicles were made by Crompton Electric Ltd., a joint subsidiary of Hawker Siddeley and British Leyland Motor Corp. until Aug. 18, when BLAC sold its interest to Hawker for a reported \$100,000.

U.S. Construction Spending Up

Contracts for new U.S. construction of all kinds totaled \$8.7 billion during July, up 6 percent from the year earlier level. The F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill reports. In the first seven months of this year, total new construction projects rose to \$82.7 billion, a gain of 13 percent over the comparable 1971 period. George A. Christie, chief economist of Dodge, notes that "there are signs that things are now cooling off a bit."

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August 24, 1972

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Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities <i>Limited</i>	McLeod, Young, Weir & Company <i>Limited</i>	Nesbitt Thomson Securities <i>Limited</i>
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Am. Linc. 97-99	101 1/2	Am. Linc. 97-99	101 1/2
Am. Linc. 100-101	102 1/2	Am. Linc. 100-101	102 1/2
Am. Linc. 102-103	103 1/2	Am. Linc. 102-103	103 1/2
Am. Linc. 104-105	104 1/2	Am. Linc. 104-105	104 1/2
Am. Linc. 106-107	105 1/2	Am. Linc. 106-107	105 1/2
Am. Linc. 108-109	106 1/2	Am. Linc. 108-109	106 1/2
Am. Linc. 110-111	107 1/2	Am. Linc. 110-111	107 1/2
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Am. Linc. 114-115	109 1/2	Am. Linc. 114-115	109 1/2
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Am. Linc. 438-439	271 1/2	Am. Linc. 438-439	271 1/2
Am. Linc. 440-441	272 1/2	Am. Linc. 440-441	272 1/2
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2 U.S. Girls Beat Miss Gould in 100

Spitz Wins 200-Meter Freestyle

By Jesse Abramson
MUNICH, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Mark Spitz won again, but Shane Gould could finish only third in the 100-meter freestyle tonight in Olympic swimming competition.

Before an overflow crowd of 10,000, the 22-year-old Spitz picked up his third gold medal of these games, and another world record, in the 200-meter freestyle. His time of 1 minute 52.8 seconds eclipsed his own world mark of 1:53.5.

He had to come from behind, because of a missed turn, to beat teammate, Steve Genter of California, by three feet. Genter's 1:53.7 earned him the silver medal, an amazing feat because he was released from a hospital only yesterday after a week's treatment for a chest infection.

"How come Roman, Gabriel [the Los Angeles Rams' quarterback] needs six weeks' convalescence from a collapsed lung," a U.S. team doctor was asked.

"Well, I would say we have better doctors here than in California," the doctor said with a laugh.

First Major Loss

The loss tonight by the 15-year-old Miss Gould was the Australian's first in the two years since she erupted to world prominence.

In a close finish, Sandra Neilson, a 15-year-old from El Monte, Calif., touched ahead of 15-year-

old Shirley Babashoff of Fountain Valley, Calif., who saved second from the driving finish of Miss Gould.

Miss Neilson just squeezed onto the U.S. team with her third place in the trials and had not been outstanding since she won the Pan-American and national titles last year. She peaked at the right moment, coming through with an Olympic record of 58.5 seconds, a tenth back of Miss Gould's world record.

Miss Gould, who won the 200-

meter four-stroke medley yesterday, wanted to prove she was also the world's best woman sprinter, but as a slow starter she simply ran out of water.

She was fourth at the turn, picked up only one rival and never looked as if she would overhaul Miss Neilson and Miss Babashoff. They had to show true grit in the closing meters, knowing Miss Gould was coming on strong. Miss Neilson led all the way.

On the victory stand, the girls

all embraced and smiled broadly, even Miss Gould. Next week she strives for the 200, 400 and 800 freestyle medals against more U.S. challengers, including Miss Babashoff.

After three days, the U.S. swimmers have five golds, four silver and three bronze—and have not been shut out.

Roland Matthes of East Germany, a backstroke who has not lost in six years, won the 100-meter final in a top performance, beating three Americans. The 21-year-old student led all the way and won in 56.5 seconds, an Olympic record.

The United States swept the next three places with Mike Stamm of San Diego (57.7), John Murphy of Hinsdale, Ill. (58.3) and Mitchell Ivey of San Jose, Calif. (58.5).

In the other final tonight, 16-year-old Beverley Whitfield of Sydney, Australia, came from last place to win the 200-meter breaststroke in an Olympic record of 2:41.7. Dana Schoenfeld of Anaheim, Calif., took second (2:42.1), going with Miss Whitfield in the next lane, as their driving finish overhauled Galina Stepanova of the Soviet Union, the 1964 winner when she was Miss Galina Prozumenshikova.

Miss Whitfield carried her toy koala to the victory stand, the hand played "God Save the Queen" and an Australian grumbled, "Why can't they play our anthem—'Advance, Australia Fair'!"

In the 200-meter free style, there was a moment of question whether Spitz's quest of seven gold medals was taking a toll of his strength when, after snatching the lead, he lost it to Genter at the turn.

Genter, held on until the last lap, and then Spitz showed that he was lane four—the lane that he habitually gets because he is the fastest qualifier.

The Californian's power took him past Genter to a clear margin of victory. Genter's 1:53.7, his best time ever, earned him second place ahead of West Germany's Werner Lampe.

Mike Wenden, the Australian who won the 100 and 200 freestyle in Mexico (beating Spitz in the 100) barely made the final in the 200, but he did start.

He started poorly, close to the back, then dropped back to fourth. Fred Traylor of Winter Park, Fla., the U.S. third man, was fifth, his 1:55.0 also beating the Olympic record of 1:55.3 set by Spitz in the morning trials.

Spitz, who won the 200-meter butterfly and anchored the victorious 4x100 free style relay team, won't win any medals tomorrow. He will compete in the 100-meter butterfly heats and semifinals, turning up the 4x200 relay Thursday, when he will seek to become the greatest collector of gold medals (five) in any Olympics.

Olympic Schedule

MUNICH, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The program of Olympic events tomorrow:

Fencing—Elimination rounds, men's individual foil finals.
Equestrian—Dressage.
Basketball—Preliminary round.
Shooting—Small-bore rifle, three positions, finals.
Wrestling—Freestyle semifinals.
Swimming—Men's and women's heats, women's 4x100 freestyle relay finals, men's 100-meter breaststroke finals, men's 400-meter individual medley finals, women's 400-meter freestyle finals, men's springboard diving finals.
Water polo—Preliminary round.
Volleyball—Preliminary round, men and women.
Yachting—Second race all six classes.
Boxing—Preliminary bouts.
Canoeing—Women's kayak singles final, Canadian pairs final.

Weightlifting—Lightweight competition.
Hockey—Preliminary round.
Modern Pentathlon—Swimming final.
Soccer—Preliminary round.
Handball—Preliminary round.

And It Mounts as Athletes Sit and Wait

The Stakes Are High and So Is the Pressure

By Dwight Chapin

MUNICH, Aug. 29.—Pressure is the ever-present factor as the Olympic Games, particularly for track and field athletes who wait and wait and wait for the start of their competition.

"I've got to get out of here for a few days," said Steve Prefontaine, the distance runner from Oregon. "I'm really getting bored. Got to get up in the mountains and relax."

Female distance runner Doris Brown of Seattle has been sick to her stomach most of the time she's been in Munich. She says she doesn't know why.

Murderer Patty Johnson of San Clemente, Calif., ran in the Olympic Stadium the other day and admitted she had the shakes. And this isn't even her first Olympics; she was fourth at Mexico City in 1968.

"All I can remember of that race," she says, "is when I was in the 'set' position. Everything after that was a blur. But I guess that's good. If you actually said to yourself, 'Here I am in the Olympic Games,' you'd probably swoon on the spot."

Memories of Mexico

Bill Toomey is a television commentator now but he was the Olympic gold medalist in the decathlon four years ago.

"The pressure was applied to me from the moment I stepped off the plane in Mexico City," he said. "I was met by a group of German athletes and friends. After welcoming me, the conversation naturally gravitated to Kurt Bendin (the West German decathlon star who was favored to win the gold medal). Before the day was over, they had gotten across the desired impression; that Bendin was a superhuman and that, really, there was no sense in anyone else even competing against him."

After that, Toomey decided to stay as far away from other countries' athletes and officials as he could.

There are those who say that the pressure in the Olympic trials—the struggle to make the team—is greater than that at the Games themselves. Toomey disagrees.

Brazil, Hungary Tie in Soccer, U.S. Loses, 3-0

MUNICH, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Brazil registered the first surprise of the soccer tournament here tonight when it held Hungary, the Olympic champions, to a 2-2 draw.

The result kept alive the Brazilians' hopes of qualifying for the finals, but it is a slim hope, for while they must beat Iran, Hungary needs only a tie in its game against Denmark. The Danes made certain of a place in the last night's game with a 4-0 victory over Iraq.

West Germany also clinched a place in the last night's game when it beat Morocco, 3-0. The West Germans will probably be joined by Malaysia, which beat the United States, 3-0, tonight.

The Americans must beat the West Germans to squeeze out Malaysia for a place in the finals.

"The pressure of the trials doesn't begin to compare with the real pressure—and that's here in Munich," he says.

Athletes' Responses

How do the athletes handle the waiting?

Some, like hurdler Rod Milburn, enjoy the company of young women.

Others, like runner Ekip Keino of Kenya, play miniature golf.

And others, like Russian weightlifter Vasily Alexeyev, play chess.

At night in Olympic Village, there is little of the tenseness that the athletes will describe in private moments.

There was tight security in the village in the first days of the games, but it is gone now. Almost anyone can get in. There are women athletes in men's rooms and vice versa. Few floor stewards are around.

There is a huge recreation area in the middle of the village—several miniature golf courses, pinball machines, chess sets with huge pieces, hockey games operated by handles to manipulate the players.

There is a discotheque blaring rock'n'roll music until dawn and there are motion pictures, in several languages. The American movies draw the biggest crowds because they're silent films, featuring Charlie Chaplin, and his humor cuts across all generations and all languages.

A lot of athletes clearly enjoy the village action, but others—such as UCLA—are not sure.

"When I got here," he says, "I went to my room, bolted the door and just thought about it for awhile."

Pressure.

The Olympic Games take a look at men and women in all their strengths and weaknesses, their moments of triumph or frustration, of despair.

Hammer thrower George Frenn remembers an American swimmer in the 1964 Olympics.

"She finished last in a field of 13 and her parents came to console her," Frenn said. "They were crying. She said to them, 'What are you crying about? This means I'm the 13th best in the world!'"

© Los Angeles Times

Olympic Summaries

WEIGHTLIFTING

Featherweight Final

1. Nori Norikazu, Bulgaria, 422.5

2. Dilo Shalidze, Russia, 409.5

3. Juri Benedek, Hungary, 390.0

4. Kurat Piller, Austria, 383.0

5. Rolando Chang, Cuba, 377.5

6. Michael Plesner, U.S., 354.0

7. Peppino Tanti, Italy, 347.5

8. Pampani, Albania, 342.5

9. Kue-Sen Chen, Taiwan, 342.5

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Observer

American Terrorists

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—More and more, life declines into a struggle to resist inducements to terror, and those of us who do not go mad in the battle become better and better all the time at not panicking.

Nobody at our house, for example, ran for the air-raid shelter the other night when the television weather man announced that the entire Washington metropolitan area was under an air-pollution alert.

Partly this was because we hadn't panicked back then in the shelter-building era when Gov. Rockefeller and those like him in the Civil Defense bureaucracy tried to get us enthusiastically aroused about our prospects for surviving any nuclear bombings which might occur in our particular metropolitan area, and therefore didn't have any air-raid shelter to flee to.

It was probably that long-ago triumph over the forces trying to terrorize us into building an air-raid shelter that was the turning point in our conquest of superfluous fear.

It is hard to recall the exact thought process—all happened so long ago now—but it must have gone something like this:

Look here, we are being asked to respond to more terrors than a civilized spirit can sustain. Considering this disagreeable terror glut, we must condition ourselves to discriminate among the sundry terrors to which we are daily exposed and to worry only about those few terrors which it is in our power to dispel or diminish.

Should the famous thermonuclear holocaust actually occur, the likelihood of our survival, with or without air-raid shelter, is so speculative that it is idle to spend time considering it or much money on the possibility of prolonging an unlikely survival inside a hole.

The policy, in short, was to be one of determined apathy toward all superfluous warnings, that is, warnings which warned us of dangers we could do nothing to mitigate and warnings which were issued simply because someone

had a sadistic taste for issuing warnings.

The government, of course, is the chief terrorizer of Americans. The Pentagon, Congress, presidents—we are familiar with their dreadful work. It is the Weather Bureau, however, which, day in and day out, exerts at shattering peace of mind.

The Weather Bureau is forever announcing that some wretched hurricane may be getting up wind 3,000 miles away, or issuing "cold-wave warnings" or "heat-wave warnings."

A generation ago we would have dismissed unpleasant weather with small-bore conversation. "It's a scorcher." "It's colder than Duluth on the Fourth of July." "The air is positively fine."

Now an obvious commonplace unpleasantness is inflated into officially U.S.-certified terror. Not long ago the Weather Bureau even contrived an official index figure for certifying that the weather was making us feel just dandy, mediocre or miserable as the case might be. It was called the Temperature-Humidity Index.

With the Temperature-Humidity Index, the forces of terror have never been so strong. You have slipped safely through the long day ignoring challenge after challenge to peace of mind. While sitting at your television set you have even heard Barry Goldwater state that the mere thought of George McGovern in the White House makes him quake in his boots, and you have resisted the implicit invitation to quake along with him.

You might, in fact, be very close to utter serenity were it not for the fact that the night is muggy and you are exceedingly hot and damp. You may have to have some ice tea. Soon, you know, comes the TV weather man, tonight, ladies and gentlemen. The Temperature-Humidity Index certifies that you are officially miserable.

Some patriots may feel an obligation to support their U.S. Weather Bureau by concentrating on their misery. Others will have a glass of ice tea and congratulate themselves on having survived another day without yielding to the national invitation to go all to pieces.

IRVING MARDER

'Surely this smiling, amiable, middle-aged woman was not the scourge of the Anglo-Saxon American literary world...'

The Face Was Familiar: Mary McCarthy

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The woman on the television screen, all smiles and gleaming white teeth, spoke French fluently, with a strong American accent. She had a hearty, almost boisterous manner, and, though no longer young, a forthright attractiveness that made you think, "She must have been a dish in her heyday." Someone who missed the opening of the French TV program "Variations" last night might have found it difficult to place her: The president of Vassar, perhaps, or of an American women's div. club? Director of athletics at Bryn Mawr? A congresswoman? The head of U.S. Women for McGovern?

If, still in doubt, he had checked the television program for a clue, he would have been incredulous. Surely this smiling, amiable, middle-aged woman was not the scourge of the Anglo-Saxon American literary world, the critic whose corrosive pen and tongue had inflicted wounds on the writers of two continents for 30-odd years—the critic of whom one of her ex-husbands, the late Edmund Wilson, had said (in a typically magisterial assessment) that she did not review books but drew up "indictments" against them? Surely this relaxed, housewife figure was not also the Vietnam war opponent who has given the Nixon administration (and before that the Johnson administration) some of its biggest lumps?

But damned if it wasn't Mary McCarthy, in the bottom half of a two-part interview program, the first half of which was an interview with Gerald Durrell at his private zoo on the Channel island of Jersey. Mary McCarthy, then, this mellowed, smiling woman who talked for half an hour without drawing a drop of blood? Not having known the old Mary McCarthy, except through her critical writing and essays, it's difficult to say it is conceivable that she has always been of the flesh, a smiling and amiable sort of person. It is also conceivable that the interviewer, Florence Gruber (a disembodied voice last night) gave her nothing to sink all those even white teeth into. It seemed to one viewer, too, that the pro-



AP.

gram tried to cover too much ground in too little time, and set up anticipatory impulses that were always being frustrated—by using screen subtitles such as "The Communists and I," "Views on Monogamy," and so on.

Miss McCarthy, left to carry the ball pretty much by herself, rose manfully to the challenge, nevertheless. She told, in smiling, unassuming manner, of leaving Vassar and becoming, without transition, a literary critic and a Trotskyite, of having, as a schoolgirl, had her social and political consciousness awakened by the Sacco-Vanzetti case—and of, earlier, having "lost my faith," a matter she declined to elucidate on the ground that it was "too long

a story to tell here." She told also of her first "interesting" job, as theater critic for Partisan Review, of her first marriage, to an actor who had vetoed her own early inclination toward a stage career, and of her subsequent marriage to Edmund Wilson, then already an outside figure in the literary world, who had installed her in a room and ordered her to write novels. She said she had "without effort." This interviewer talked her up in many other places, to do a little probing: What really happened, for example, in the legendary tiff that preceded the breakup of their marriage, the flash-point of which was Edmund's defiance of Mary's suggestion that he take out the garbage?

The closest the interviewer came to a provocative remark, in fact, was a reference, in connection with Miss McCarthy's later novel, "The Group," to its "maddening details" about contraception. The author, smilingly ignoring the challenge, said merely that her target is "technology" and its dehumanization of existence. Asked about her controversial visits to Hanoi, she replied that it is better "to see for yourself rather than rest in your chair in France." (She has lived here for about 10 years.) On the subject of domestic American politics, she declared her support for Sen. George McGovern and added that she felt a "personal sympathy" for Sen. Eugene McCarthy. In Western Europe, she admitted the initiative of Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is "doing something" with his Ostpolitik while others merely talk and wring their hands.

Among the historic figures of the past, her warmest empathy is with Pascal, she said. She has a "strong" sense of the constant reiteration of hostility toward all those elements in contemporary life, apparent even at the turn of the century, that negate the human factor. "I think of him at breakfast time," she said. As for herself, she remarked with a touch of wistfulness that she has arrived at an age when her friends are dying one after another. Here, again, was a missed opportunity for exploring the assembly-line mood of a writer who made her reputation by flinging razor-sharp knives in all directions—as if she herself were immortal and impervious to steel with the cold eye of a circus performer.

PEOPLE: 'Kitty's House' A Postscript

Parade, the Sunday newspaper supplement distributed throughout the United States, suffered an attack of summer doldrums a couple of weeks back and borrowed some material from the IHT's People column. To return the courtesy...

In World War II the most famous house in Berlin was known as "Kitty's House." It was a broiled run by Frau Kitty Schmidt, and it hosted the most beautiful girls, the most impeccable service and the best food in Europe. Distinguished soldiers, statesmen and industrialists used it, not knowing that the Gestapo had bugged the entire building with a then new invention, the tape recorder.

A motion picture company now wants to make a film to be called "Kitty's House," but Kitty's daughter won't hear of it. "Money isn't everything," she says. "I will not have the memory of my mother defamed."

Sports fans wondered why radio broadcaster Don Meredith, who faded off the air in mid-July, today found out it was due to another British pest. A gatekeeper at the ground at Leicester, England, unplugged the transmission powerline to plug in an electrical battle to make a pot of tea.

Holding hands is far more common than sexual intercourse among Michigan teenagers and has been for years in the startling word from two Michigan State University researchers. Among the 4,200 boys and girls interviewed for a study, 69 percent said they held hands with someone of the opposite sex, while 19.3 percent reported having had sexual intercourse. In their study, social scientists Arthur H. Vassar and Cyrus S. Stewart examined attitudes and reports of sexual experience by junior and senior

high school pupils three western Michigan.

Bower Steve W started to take a gown after entering a club in Sydney had forgotten his wearing trunk, he round bout.

Joseph D. Rann plastic surgeon says when he a job and the way for the rest of his generation. A day in federal court elated the plaintiff North Wales, Pa., given a \$250,000 judgment and a house because it was Dr. Armando. The day the operation was May 28, 1971, San Juan.

Italian To Talk To New

PRISING, Italy is spaghetti—crossed and the China, where to have been years ago by brought to the Italian nation. A large machine is the attractions of a fair, which was Oct. 10, with 10 million visitors. The machine which appears national flag 14, will mass in Prizing's 2nd. "You put in tomato sauce of the match minutes later already cooked and with the on top, comes end," an Italian planned.

N.Y. Commuters Don't

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Thousands of commuters were stranded in the city yesterday when fire broke out in the electric system of Grand Central Terminal, shutting it in a tunnel and halting all evening rush hour trains out of Grand Central Terminal.

A railroad spokesman said 75 trains were halted and more than 30,000 riders affected.

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